

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1890.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SHARON'S POSTOFFICE.

THE BURNING OF DUCKWORTH AND EDWARDS IN EFFIGY.

THE STATEMENTS OF BOTH SIDES

Duckworth's Democracy Asserted and Denied—Alleged to be a Personal Quarrel—Duckworth in Possession.

BARNETT, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Edward L. Duckworth was installed as postmaster at Sharon today by Postofice Inspector T. Sale.

There were five deputy marshals at the scene, but their services were not required, as no opposition was shown, and the transfer of the office was made very quietly. The charge that the people of Sharon are unwilling to tolerate a republican as their postmaster is untrue, but it is the duplicity used by Duckworth that has aroused their just indignation, as he boasts of his democracy in the community, and pledges his allegiance to the republican party in his application for the office and in the communication to the department.

DUCKWORTH'S APPLICATION.

When it was learned that Duckworth had secured the appointment, it was also rumored that it was accomplished by the indorsement of several negro politicians upon a petition largely signed by irresponsible negroes. The citizens were indignant, and called a mass meeting for investigation, and Duckworth was invited before it.

DUCKWORTH'S ANSWER.

He attended the meeting, and when asked if he had obtained the appointment in the manner indicated, he denied it most emphatically, and asserted that he had violated no democratic principle in obtaining it, and the meeting adjourned until further developments could be made. A transcript of all the papers relating to the appointment was obtained from Washington, when it was shown conclusively that his statements made in the meeting were utterly false.

HIS LETTERS TO THE DEPARTMENT.

He has forfeited the confidence of the good people of the community, to whom he is very objectionable, and if the postoffice department would investigate the facts carefully, they would hardly permit the people of Sharon to be afflicated with him as an official very long. While he has held his commission about a month, he has never made any demand on the old postmaster for the office, and not an unpleasant word has passed between them.

FADED BY THIS PUBLIC.

The former postmaster asked him today, in presence of the inspector, if he had ever made any demand on him for the office, and he hung his head and said, "no." Still he has written several letters to the department, in which he has slandered and maligned the people, charging a hostile demonstration, angry mobs, and that he could not hold out any longer, which caused the administration to apprehend trouble.

A CURIOUS REVELATION.

A gentleman in Sharon who attended the adjourned meeting read a letter which Duckworth had written him, expressing his regrets at being unable to attend, and saying:

"Just as soon as I heard the names of negroes were on a petition I sent to Washington in my behalf, I forwarded my resignation as postmaster to the department at once, and I would not have the office for all the town is worth."

THE EXECUTION OF THE BOND.

The bond was executed about 10 o'clock at night at the instance of N. C. Edwards, Duckworth's engineer, and who is responsible for all of the mischief. In executing the bond, Edwards, Duckworth and the Justice of the peace were present. The officer asked them to read what it was to witness. Edwards replied that it was not necessary, as it was only a private business affair between he and Duckworth. It was a fraud upon the department as well as the good people of Sharon. The inspector is now engaged in taking the interrogatories of prominent citizens.

AS TOLD BY CROAK'S FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The facts in regard to the postoffice at Sharon, are as follows:

Duckworth, who has been appointed postmaster, was a merchant at Sharon. He had been a clerk for Mr. Edwards. Edwards failed, and Duckworth wound up the sale of his goods.

WANTED THE PLACE BAD.

Duckworth had professed to be a democrat, but seeing a chance to get the postoffice, he sent an application to the postoffice department in which he promised to serve the republican party. This was accompanied by a petition signed, as the people of Sharon state, by negroes, minors and non-residents. It is said a few white residents signed it. He was appointed, and when accused, denied that he had got up a petition signed by negroes.

THE EVIDENCE SECURED.

The people of Sharon wrote to Washington City, and had a copy of the application and petition sent to them. Then they had an indignation meeting and burnt Duckworth in effigy, and asked him to resign. He finally left Sharon, and informed the postoffice department that he thought his life to be in danger.

THE AUTHORITIES INTERFERE.

The department sent two inspectors, Clark and Tate, and four United States marshals to Sharon, to settle the matter. Today he was put in possession of the postoffice. The United States officers, however, have not left, but are taking evidence in the case.

DUCKWORTH IN CONTEMPT.

The truth seems to be, the people of Sharon had a contempt for Duckworth, and were not slow to express it in many ways. He does not appear to have been in any personal danger, unless some drunken fool precipitated trouble. But the wiser heads now see the danger and folly of a conflict with the United States government, and will prevent trouble. Duckworth will carry on the office without molestation now, it is believed.

THE OTHER SIDE.

WARRENTON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Messrs. Edwards and Duckworth, the two gentlemen who figured so conspicuously in the Sharon postoffice affair, have been in Warrenton. Their statements of the affair are as follows:

MR. EDWARDS'S STATEMENT.

Some months ago Mr. Barnes, the republican postmaster at Thomson, Ga., while at Sharon, met Mr. Edwards, and asked if he could recommend Mr. E. L. Duckworth, his friend and former clerk, who is a true democrat. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Edwards proceeded to secure the position for Mr. Duckworth. A petition was circulated, and signed by many of the citizens of that district, recommending Mr. Duckworth for the position.

REPUBLICAN INDENRIES.

They also secured the indorsement of the leading republicans of the state, including Colonel A. E. Buck. The appointment was given him about two weeks ago. When the news reached the little town the friends of

ex-Postmaster Croak held an indignation meeting, denouncing Edwards and Duckworth in the strongest language and burning them in effigy. A coffin was placed on the porch of the residence of Mr. Duckworth as a warning of death.

DUCKWORTH FLIES.

Mr. Duckworth, feeling that his life was in jeopardy, sought his friend, Mr. Edwards, at Warrenton. They communicated with the authorities at Washington. Mr. Duckworth was ordered to take charge of the postoffice, and deputy United States marshals were sent with him for protection. Mr. Duckworth is at present holding the fort.

Mr. Edwards was formerly a merchant of Sharon but moved to Warrenton, where he has been residing for some time. His democracy is unquestioned in this country. Mr. Duckworth, who is a native of this country, is believed by all to be a staunch democrat, and says he accepted the position as a democrat.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

It is believed by many that the present trouble grew out of a personal difficulty between Mess. Croak, ex-postmaster, and Edwards, and this is why Croak and his friends took such an active part against Mr. Duckworth.

THE CHRONICLE'S STATEMENT.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Two postoffice inspectors and one United States marshal are now at Sharon, investigating the postoffice trouble there. It is asserted by the citizens in Sharon that Duckworth, who has heretofore been a democrat, turned republican for the sake of the office. In a card to the Chronicle, which will be published tomorrow, N. C. Edwards, Duckworth's friend, against whom the indignation of the citizens was directed, states that Duckworth is a democrat, as were the two other applicants, and this fact was stated in his application. The Chronicle says the whole affair is a very small sensation. There will be no obstruction anywhere in Georgia to republican officials discharging the duties of the offices to which they are appointed by the president.

MARSHAL BUCK'S STORY.

Representative Wickham, of Ohio, today sprung a surprise on the house, which stirred up the democrats almost as much as some of Speaker Reed's rulings.

It was in the shape of a bill to require that the congressmen elected from the state of Ohio to the next congress shall be elected from the districts as now constituted in that state.

The purpose of the bill is to prevent the state from being gerrymandered by the present democratic legislature.

LET ME ECOMOME SPEAKER.

The greatest honor that can be conferred upon him by Georgia will be to send him back to congress and let him become speaker of the house of representatives.

ANOTHER VILAINOUS SCHEME.

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NOT SO INNOCENT.

At first the bill appeared to be to call attention to the proposed gerrymandering of the districts in Ohio by its present democratic legislature, but Mr. Wickham says he intends to push it to passage, as it is based on the fourth section of the first article of the constitution, which says that congress may, at any time, change the regulations in any state under which congressmen are elected. The Ohio democrats have been counting on the present democratic legislature to gerrymander the state in such manner as to make at least thirteen out of the twenty-one congressmen democrats.

DUCKWORTH WAS GONE.

"They afterwards found out where he was, and he was, of course, requested to go back and attend to the duties of his office."

In Duckworth's letter to Mr. Buck, it was given as Sunday's CONSTITUTION. He told of how he was made to sign a letter of resignation, and of the contents left at his door.

"But from what I can learn the trouble is not because Duckworth is a republican, but a sort of personal affair. The truth of the matter is that he could not hold out any longer, which caused the administration to apprehend trouble."

A CURIOUS REVELATION.

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THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Bills for the Erection of Public Buildings—The Blair Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Among the nominations sent to the senate today were those of Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia, and J. Fenner Lee, of Maryland, to be secretary of legation at Rio Janeiro. Mr. Lee is now chief clerk of the state department, appointed by Secretary Bayard.

The president has signed the proclamation opening the Sioux reservation in South Dakota to settlement. He has also issued an order establishing land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain.

In the house today Mr. Wickham, of Ohio, introduced, for reference, a bill, the purpose of which is to prevent gerrymandering in states. It provides that representatives elected to the fifty-second congress shall be returned from the same districts as to the fifty-first congress.

BECKER'S FLIGHT.

The Montana Senator Gives His Guards the Slip.

HELENA, Mont., February 10.—Democratic Senator Becker, who was brought here by the sheriff on Saturday night, was spirited away by the democrats last night on a special train. A dispatch just received says he crossed the Idaho-Montana line this morning. All the democratic senators are out of the state now, and Becker is with a quorum. The question now is raised whether he will be allowed to remain in the house. The lieutenant-governor is ordered to sign bills in the presence of the senate. The bills are not yet signed. Legal advice will be taken whether the signature must be affixed in the presence of quorum. If not the appropriation will be stopped.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Cotton Reports.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Cotton returns for the department of agriculture were reported to the senate and placed on the calendar as follows: Sterling, Ill., \$50,000; Oakland, Cal., \$300,000; Cheyenne, W. T., \$150,000; Chester, Pa., \$100,000; Helena, Mont., \$120,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, \$500,000; Stockton, Cal., \$85,000; Mammoth, Hot Springs, Yellowstone, National park, \$10,000; Pawtucket, R. I., \$100,000; Woonsocket, R. I., \$100,000; Portland, Oregon, \$300,000; Sacramento, N. Y., \$100,000; Triplett, City, Nev., \$150,000; Dallas, Oregon, \$100,000; Salem, Oregon, \$100,000; Stillwater, Minn., \$100,000; Reno, Nevada, \$75,000, and San Diego, Cal., \$300,000.

Mr. Gilmore of the senate bill appropriating \$800,000 for a site for a public building in New Orleans, was taken from the calendar and passed.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma.

FLUMS OFFERS AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Flums offered an amendment to include within the boundaries of the territory all that tract of land bounded on the east by the 100th meridian, on the south by the state of Texas, on the west by the territory of New Mexico, and on the north by the states of Colorado and Kansas, known as the public landstrip or no man's land.

Objection was raised that the country described in Mr. Flums's amendment was not contiguous to that described in the bill.

After a long debate the question was taken on Mr. Flums's amendment, and the vote was: Yeas 14, nays 18—no quorum.

After the call of the roll and the ascertaining of the presence of a quorum, the bill was laid aside without final action on Mr. Flums's amendment, and the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools was taken up as "unfinished business."

MR. BLAIR'S BILL AGAIN.

Mr. Blair resumed his argument in favor of the bill. He read extracts from reports of school commissioners in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and other states, showing the bad state of things there in a public school point of view, and declared the condition of education the north was most dangerous, and that the northern people might as well get over their self-righteous notions that they were much better off than their neighbors.

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HAPPY GENTILES.

DEFEAT OF THE MORMONS IN THE SALT LAKE ELECTION.

The Mormons claim that the election was carried, by fraud and say they will contest it.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 10.—The municipal elections were held today for mayor, recorder, treasurer, assessors and collector and marshal of Salt Lake City; also for three councilmen and one justice of the peace for each of the five precincts of the city. The whole ticket is to be elected at large. There are two parties in the field—the people's party, composed chiefly of Mormons, and the liberal party made up of anti-Mormons. The election passed off quietly, contrary to general expectation. The city has been crowded for days with special police, detectives and United States marshals for the purpose of preventing illegal voting.

It was anticipated that an attempt to challenge and arrest some of the voters would result in riot and bloodshed. This was not realized, though the excitement was intense and half of the business houses were closed.

Bands paraded the streets and the thoroughfares were jammed with excited citizens, who realized that upon the result of today's battle depended the future of the Mormon church as a political organization.

The voting passed off as quietly as in some national elections. Only six arrests were made for attempting to vote illegally, and these were made without any demonstration from either side.

Up to 11 o'clock today the Mormons had a majority of 200 to 300. At 12 o'clock it is estimated that the returns from the precincts in the city gave a total vote of 6,269, divided as follows: Gentiles, 3,443; Mormons, 2,825.

At 6 o'clock tonight Chairman Powers claims that the Gentile majority will reach 1,400. This, however, is denied by Chairman Ricketts, who says it is impossible to say which side is victorious until the complete returns have been counted.

The Mormons claim that fraud has been the order of the day with the Gentiles, and if they are victorious it will be by these methods, and in this event the Mormons will contest it before the supreme court of the United States.

The polls closed at 6 o'clock, and the liberal leaders posted a bulletin in the windows of headquarters, claiming a majority of 1,200. The news soon spread over the city, and the Gentiles took possession of the city. Flags were flying at half-mast, and every building in the city was decorated with flags and lanterns, and broadswords were sent up from hundreds of rooftops. Cannons boomed and bonfires were seen upon every corner, and hundreds of men in line paraded the streets with drums and bugles, sounding like a topic of conversation, as it was known that last night was the time set for organization.

Yesterday morning a committee called at THE CONSTITUTION office and asked the use of the editorial rooms for the organization meeting, and at half-past seven last night, the members whose names appear below assembled.

The course to be pursued in the election of officers had been previously decided upon, and all that was necessary was to carry it out.

Several days ago the list of members who desired to compose the company was presented to Captain Lyman Hall by a large delegation, with the request that he take command. Almost every one of the delegation had been a former cadet under Captain Hall, and the young men whose names appeared on the list were all familiar to him. Both the other officers whom the delegation named as Captain Hall's lieutenants were also his warm personal friends.

It was a request from his old cadets and friends, and after carefully considering it, Captain Hall yesterday morning consented to be their commander.

The delegation then brought the word to the other members of the proposed company, calling the meeting of last night.

When the meeting was called to order last night, the following resolutions were adopted, each member placing his signature thereto:

Resolved: That we the undersigned consider ourselves a band organized into a military company and promise to do allegiance to the same, our devotion to its undertakings and our obedience to its officers.

Resolved: That the name "The Grady Cadets" be given to the company, in honor of the late Henry T. Grady, of Atlanta, whose eloquence and statesmanship served to stimulate and nerve ambitious young men to the heart of the young generation which mourns him.

3. That we pledge ourselves to guard with pride and water the good name of the corps, and to keep it in full flower, which would tend to lower the reputation it may acquire.

4. That we cultivate in addition to military duties such social pleasures as will bind ourselves in brotherly brotherhood.

The signatures were:

THE GRADY CADETS.

A NEW MILITARY COMPANY ORGANIZED LAST NIGHT.

Forty men enrolled at the first call—A splendid organization of some of the best young men of the city.

The Grady Cadets. Atlanta has a new military company this morning.

It had its birth in THE CONSTITUTION editorial rooms last night.

And a more auspicious beginning was never made by any military organization. At the first call of the roll forty privates answered—some of the very best young manhood of Atlanta.

The Grady Cadets begin their career with the brightest of prospects. All the young men whose names are on the roster are of high character and standing, and besides this most of them are military to the backbone. Almost to a man they are graduates of military schools, many of them being cadets from Athens, Edgewood and Milledgeville.

So much for the young gentlemen who have banded themselves together under the inspiring name of "Grady Cadets." If there is anything in a name, the company is singularly fortunate in its choice.

Captain Lyman Hall will command the new company with F. O. Spain, formerly commandant, of the cadets at Milledgeville, first lieutenant, and Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., second lieutenant.

The officers were unanimously chosen at last night's meeting, and all have signified their acceptance. Three other officers could not possibly have been selected. They are all thorough and accomplished tacticians, and with the material composing the Cadets are sure to make a record of the first order for the new company.

The movement to organize the Grady Cadets has been on foot for some time. It is not in any sense of the word due to defection in the ranks of any of the other companies, but on the contrary, those who are on the roll, and with whom the movement originated, are not members of any of the other companies.

Most of the members never belonged to a militia organization, but have been well trained in cadet companies.

In military circles it was quite well-known that such a company was being formed, and on the streets yesterday it was frequently a topic of conversation, as it was known that last night was the time set for organization.

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THE CENSUS DISTRICTS OF GEORGIA.



MAP SHOWING THE COUNTIES WHICH COMPOSE EACH OF THE SIX CENSUS DISTRICTS INTO WHICH THE STATE IS DIVIDED.

THE BOTHERED LEGITIMISTS.

They do Not Like the Prince's Actions, but Say Nothing.

PARIS, February 10.—In the chamber of deputies today, M. De Paradine moved the repeal of the law banishing pretenders to the throne of France to the Indies.

Besides reviving the dismemberment of many good citizens, the Grady Cadets begin their career with the heartiest wishes of all the older military organizations. They are an entirely new set in Atlanta's military life, and have nothing but warm friends and encouraging words to urge them on to glory.

MATRIMONY.

Professor Windsor Lectures to an Immense Audience in the City's Attorneys.

Last night was the crowning event in the course of lectures given by Professor William Windsor, LL. B., physiologist, at Armory hall. At 8 o'clock the hall was packed with people, and standing room was in demand. The topic was "Matrimony," and a heavy majority of ladies in the audience showed the popularity of the professor with the women.

The professor was in a good humor and the audience shared it. The lecture was made up of scientific principles aptly illustrated, with sufficient wit thrown in to furnish plenty of

The speaker explained the physiological theory of matrimony by which the three great consummations of amiable association, physiological improvement, and financial success could be attained by the association of complementary characters.

The culmination of the fun was reached when two ladies volunteered for public examination. The professor held up a card with the names of the two ladies and asked the audience to select husbands for them. He found one victim and brought him out amid the upbore applause of the audience, and mated him to one of the ladies. The other not to marry any man in the house, and amid great hilarity the audience was dismissed.

The professor will lecture to-morrow night to gentlemen only on "A Magnificent Manhood, How to Attain and Preserve It." Admission free.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.

The New Book is Finished and Almost Ready for Circulation.

The new city directory is about finished, and an interesting book it is.

It shows Atlanta with a population of 88,739.

"The book is the best Atlanta has ever seen," said Mr. Saunders yesterday. "Four years ago 471 pages sufficed to chronicle the inhabitants of Atlanta. This year 1,300 pages barely suffice. The inference is that the population is increasing.

The directory is unique. The directory contains 27,460 names, and the census made by us during the progress of the work shows the present population, including the suburbs, to be 54,993 white and 33,746 colored, a total of 88,739, and 14,064 foreign, making the year 1880.

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THE ALLIANCE MEN

MAKING GREAT PROGRESS ALONG THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

The Effect of the Alliance Store in Thomson—A General Warehouse Probable for Augusta—The Membership Increasing.

HARLEM, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The Farmers' alliances in McDuffie, Columbia and Richmond counties are well organized and moving along very smoothly, but in McDuffie the order seems to be doing better than any place visited. At Thomson the alliance has established a trade store, conducted exclusively by the members. The prices for dry goods, groceries and fertilizers have somewhat conflicted with the prices formerly asked by the merchants of that town; in fact, the alliance store is getting all it can do. There are fifteen sub-lodges in that county, and all are thoroughly alive to the interest of the order.

SUCCESS ELSEWHERE.

In Columbia county the order is in quite a prosperous condition, but has to depend on stores outside of the order for supplies, there being no alliance store in the county. There are ten sub-lodges in the county, numbering six hundred members, males and females.

Richmond county has seven sub-lodges, and all are working very harmoniously.

THE PROPOSED WAREHOUSE.

The alliances in the Augusta district are negotiating the advisability of establishing an alliance warehouse and the South Carolina alliances adjacent to Augusta are going to aid in work. The alliance claims that the cotton factors show too much discrimination between them and the merchants in the disposition of their cotton, changing them one dollar and a half per bale, and the merchants only seventy-five cents. It is for this reason that the warehouse movement is being agitated.

BUSINESS IN AUGUSTA.

The sales of horses and mules in Augusta has far excelled any season known in years. Another novel feature is most of the parties buying are those that are tired of city life and are seeking more congenial climates in the rural districts.

The merchants of Augusta are doing quite a good business, in fact, all branches of business seem to be prospering. The citizens of the fountain city are taking up the exposition which is to take place some time in November. In conversation with some of the leading men we learned that the exposition is to exceed anything ever held in that city. The success of the recent carnival held in that city has enthused the people's energy, and we expect to see Augusta the second city in Georgia. (Of course Atlanta is the first.)

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The custom house is about completed, and in a few weeks will be ready for occupancy. This building is quite a magnificent one, and cost the government \$125,000.

The dummy line, so much talked of for Augusta, has not yet materialized, though we have all reasons to believe that this flourishing and progressing city will adopt this kind of travel.

THE CONSTITUTION in Augusta, as elsewhere, is recognized as the leading paper of the south.

SHE HAS BOODLE.

A Negro Woman Who Made a Hard Bargain With a White Man.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The colored woman whom Tuttie carried from Liberty county to the District of Columbia and married, and whom he persisted, to his sorrow, in bringing back to Georgia as his wife, is now living out on the Ogeechee road. She comes into the city nearly every day, and is evidently in possession of considerable money. In addition to having an abundance wherever she goes to live and dress well, she has a large surplus to put into real estate. During the past two weeks she has made several purchases of land, investing in all several thousand dollars. She is now negotiating for other properties that will require the expenditure of as much again.

Tuttie, it will be remembered, is quite a wealthy man. The value of his estate has been estimated at from \$25,000 to over \$30,000.

The negro, it has been several times stated, would not consent to marry him until he gave her \$15,000 in her own right. Her purchases are great good evidence that her part in the affair was quite a profitable one.

THE TIME RECORD BEATEN.

The Quick Trip of the Kansas City Between New York and Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The new steamship, Kansas City, has again broken the time record between Savannah and New York. She left New York Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and passed the city exchange at 12:15 today, the actual running time being forty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. The Kansas City came up only two hours behind the New York, which left New York Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The New York, which had waited at Tybee while the Kansas City, with a strong northeaster wind behind her, and a full head of steam, came down the coast at a tremendous pace, caught this morning's tide, and came up to Savannah at 12:15 this morning. The New York passengers on board are a crew of happy passengers on board. Around the ocean steamship company's office, everybody felt proud of the new vessel. It was only last Monday that she left this port for New York. Her voyage to New York was made in forty-five and a half hours from the Savannah, Florida and New York, which made the round trip made within a week. Even this record, forty-four and a half hours, is not considered the ship's best, and faster time is expected after the machinery gets more wear.

BURGLARY IN ROCKMART.

The Safe Blown Open and the Money Ab-stracted.

ROCKMART, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The store of W. Ferguson was entered by burglars and his safe was open, but luckily they provided him with a small sum of money and \$75. Mr. Ferguson makes it a rule not to leave much money in his safe, hence the small loss.

Tools, consisting of hammers, bits, a saw and crow bar were procured from the railroad tool house and blacksmith shop. When the safe was opened the burglar proof chest was pried open and carried off two or three hundred yards and buried in a ditch about a mile from the front door was entered by prizing enough to admit a hand saw, with which the wooden cross bar was sawn in two. No goods were missed.

A Monument to Mayor Carswell.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—A meeting of citizens was held at the courthouse tonight to devise ways and means of raising a fund to erect a monument to the memory of the lamented Dr. A. W. Carswell.

Mr. H. Murphy called a meeting to order. After several nominations, Captain D. Hamilton was elected permanent chairman, and W. A. Cason as treasurer. The following committee were appointed to solicit a subscription towards the accomplishment of the purpose: M. J. Williams, William Parker, D. W. Wilson, D. B. Sweat, W. N. Parker, William Wilson, J. D. Sweat and W. A. Carson. The meeting adjourned to some future day.

All the Cases Dismissed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The case of William Green, one of the longshoremen who had an action for \$50,000 damages against the Ocean Steamship company for false arrest and imprisonment, was nonsuited in the superior court today. When Judge Falligant gave that decision, Mr. George W. Owens, lawyer for seven other plaintiffs in similar cases, dismissed them all.

WILL COST MONEY,
But the Drawbridge Must Be Made—
Something Interesting.

MACON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The Macon letter in THE CONSTITUTION today stated that Lieutenant O. M. Carter, United States engineer of this district, with headquarters at Savannah, visited Macon Saturday morning. He and E. J. Jones of the Covington and Macon, to propose at once to change the Covington and Macon bridge over the Ocmulgee at Macon into a draw bridge, preparatory to the opening of the Ocmulgee for navigation. It is understood that the change in the bridge will cost the Covington and Macon road about \$10,000 or \$12,000.

As President Thomas, of the East Tennessee road, resides in New York, outside of Lieutenant Carter's district, the authorities at Washington city have detailed a special officer to modify the plan. Thomas has the draws made in the East Tennessee bridge to change a bridge five miles below Macon and one at Hawkinsville for that sum. Congressman Blount has been invited by the river and harbor committee to appear before them this week to argue the Ocmulgee navigation question. Congressman Blount is loaded with facts and figures.

MERCER ON A BOOM.

The Prudent Committee Adopts Resolution.

MACON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—President G. A. Nunnally of Mercer university, has thrown such energy and enthusiasm into his work that the time-honored institution of learning has taken a new lease of life and experienced healthy and pleasing growth. The attendance of pupils is larger than ever before, and the increased numbers in the future is so great that it has become necessary to make additions to the college building for the accommodation of the new scholars. These improvements will cost about \$20,000, and the friends of the institution everywhere are earnestly asked to subscribe to the building fund.

While the movement has just started, Macon has already subscribed about \$3,000. Liberal subscriptions are expected to flow in from all parts of the state.

THE CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE.

For some time past Mr. Gallatte has suffered with a peculiar affliction in the base of the brain, something like neuralgia, and it is said that when the pain came upon him he completely lost his balance, raved to such an extent that it required several men to prevent him from doing himself and others bodily harm, until chloroform could be administered. He had not had an attack of this kind in the past two years, but this morning he discovered symptoms of the return of his trouble, and it was for the purpose of consulting Dr. L. W. Phillips, his family physician, that he was coming to Columbus. The body has not been recovered, but his brother, Mr. Peter Gallatte, who lives in Brownville, has offered a reward of \$50 for its recovery. He leaves a wife and four children.

Resolved, That we appeal to our Baptist brethren and friends in Georgia and elsewhere, and beg them to make such contribution to this work as shall result in the early erection of the desired building.

E. W. WARREN, C'mn pro tem.

B. L. WILLINGHAM,

J. W. CABANIS,

Prudential Committee.

COLONEL LOCKE IN CHARGE.

He Retains Nearly All the Old Employees of the Macon Office.

MACON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The Macon postoffice is now in charge of Colonel R. D. Locke, the newly appointed postmaster. Postmaster Hardeman retired this morning, leaving the affairs of the office in perfect condition and everything as neat as a pin. Colonel Locke, though a republican, makes no wholesale removals. Out of eleven employees there are eight that were under Postmaster Hardeman. The only changes made are as follows:

Mr. Clifford Vigal, who was a clerk under Postmaster W. W. Brown, is appointed assistant postmaster, vice Mr. James R. Rice; Mr. Charlie Cayley is appointed light delivery clerk, vice Mr. H. M. Moore; Mr. Moore is appointed assistant registry clerk, vice Mr. H. A. Gibson. Miss Danah is a well known and very intelligent Macon young lady. She is the first lady who ever held a position in the Macon postoffice. Messrs. Vigal and Cayley are excellent young men. They and Danah give great satisfaction. They are doing their duty cordially for the office, and they do not think will disappoint or deceive them. He says their confidence shall not be abused.

An Assault on a Doctor.

MACON, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—In the records of the New Emma Johnson and Lula Pearson were fined fifty dollars each for keeping disorderly houses. The recorder is determined to break up this kind of business.

It is expected that on tomorrow the first bridge will be laid.

Quite a large number of delegates to the convention of the Georgia State Agricultural society, at Hawkinsville, passed through Macon this evening.

President W. J. Northen spent the day in Macon. At the request of President Northen, Mr. A. S. Smith, Captain of the Georgia State Agricultural society, at Hawkinsville, road, has ordered a special train to run tonight from Cochran to Hawkinsville, for the convenience of the delegates. For this much appreciated accommodation, the delegates would have to remain all night at Cochran.

It is thought that through trains will run on the Georgia, Southern and Florida road from Macon and Palatka by an unbroken line.

T. B. Gresham, formerly of this city, but now of Baltimore, is in Macon on a visit to his father, Judge John Gresham.

Mr. I. A. Charlot, the popular and very competent master and builder of the Central road at Macon, was united in marriage yesterday with Mrs. E. N. Taylor, a handsome and lovely lady.

Ella Hogan, a colored woman, fell unconscious in her yard last night about half past 10 o'clock, and died a few moments. It is thought she had heart trouble.

A Chance for Athletes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The tournament for the amateur championship of Georgia will take place about March 12. The classes will be as follows: Featherweight, 120 pounds; lightweight, 135 pounds; middleweight, all over 135 pounds.

This tournament will be given under the auspices of the Savannah Yacht and Billing club fair to bring out some clever boxers. Any amateur who wishes to enter either of these classes can do so by communicating with Mr. George S. McAlpin.

Two Widows Robbed.

ALBANY, Ga., February 10.—Last night a burglar entered the fruit stand kept by two widows, Mrs. Mongen and Mrs. Ray, on opposite sides of Washington street. In both cases the back doors were broken open. Money and jewelry was abstracted in both cases. A week ago yesterday morning the burglar, who had entered, stripped the shelves nearly stripped of their contents and all the provisions taken away. The cash box was found the next morning broken up and buried in a pile of peanuts.

Death of Mr. Charles T. Gholst.

NORWOOD, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Charles T. Gholst, of Warren county, died at his residence, near Camak, today, at 9 o'clock; of consumption. The deceased was a son-in-law of Hon. T. J. Veasey, representative from this county.

The Graded School of Quiltman.

QUITMAN, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—The graded schools began today with ninety-five pupils. Professor Noah Webster Coopers in charge, assisted by Rev. Sam Cartledge, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of which Colonel Silman was such a faithful member.

Funeral of Colonel Silman.

JEFFERSON, Ga., February 10.—The funeral of Colonel J. B. Silman was largely attended by our country people. The board of trustees, faculty and pupils of the Martin institute attended in a body. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Sam Cartledge, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of which Colonel Silman was such a faithful member.

INTO THE WATER.

THE TERRIBLE JUMP OF A DETERMINED MAN

Who Sought Destruction in the Waters of the Chattahoochee—Mr. Gallatte's Fear of Suffering Leads Him to Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 10.—[Special.]—One of the most exciting events that ever happened in Columbus occurred at the "upper bridge" today at noon. Mr. R. B. Gallatte, a prosperous and well known farmer, who resides about six miles from here in Russell county, committed suicide by jumping into the river from one of the windows of the bridge. Mr. Gallatte frequently comes to Columbus, and is well known and has many friends here.

SHOULD BE HAPPY YET.

This morning he expressed a desire to come to the city to transact some business, and asked his wife to come with him. She consented to do so, and about 10 o'clock this morning they left home in a buggy. They reached Phoenix City or Brownville in safety, and just as they were about entering the bridge leading across the river to Columbus, he said to his wife:

"My dear, you will soon be the happiest woman in the world."

She told him she was already happy with him, and did not see how it could be more so, and asked him to explain what he meant. "I will show you what I mean," said he.

THROUGH THE WINDOW.

By this time the buggy had gone about half way across the bridge, and when opposite one of the windrows he stopped and got out. He threw his hat to one side, and in an instant leaped through the middle window on the north side of the river below.

Dr. T. S. Mitchell was among those who were in the bridge at the time, and saw Mr. Gallatte jump out of the window. He went quickly to Mrs. Gallatte who, by this time, was at the window and in the agony of helplessness was watching her husband drown. She saw him after he struck the water, and saw him sink and rise a few times, and then after he floated under the bridge she crossed rapidly to the south window, and looking out saw her him sink to rise no more. It was an agonizing moment, and those who were present sympathized deeply with her.

THE CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE.

For some time past Mr. Gallatte has suffered with a peculiar affliction in the base of the brain, something like neuralgia, and it is said that when the pain came upon him he completely lost his balance, raved to such an extent that it required several men to prevent him from doing himself and others bodily harm, until chloroform could be administered.

He had not had an attack of this kind in the past two years, but this morning he discovered symptoms of the return of his trouble, and it was for the purpose of consulting Dr. L. W. Phillips, his family physician, that he was coming to Columbus. The body has not been recovered, but his brother, Mr. Peter Gallatte, who lives in Brownville, has offered a reward of \$50 for its recovery. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

Secondly, That we publish them in the city papers.

Thirdly, That we forward copies of them to bereaved family with the warmest assurances of our profound sympathy and regard.

J. W. WILKINSON,
C. F. MANN,
JOHN Z. LAWRENCE,
H. C. MORRISON,
R. S. BARRETT,
Committee.

A MYSTERIOUS FIND.

Captain Manly and Dr. Avary Both Puzzled Over a Dead Body.

A dead body was found near Lynch's old rock quarry yesterday morning.

It was reported at police headquarters, and Captain Manly summoned Dr. J. C. Avary, coroner of Fulton county, and the two went out to the quarry.

They found a mound that looked like it was a new made grave, from which the body had been removed. Fragments of the skeleton were found, and the officials were very much puzzled over the find. They thought it might be a body or might be a dog.

John S. Simpson was carrying on a private investigation, at the same time, and a small boy came to him and prepared to give the whole thing away.

"Well, how about it?" asked the policeman.

"Well, it was this. We done it."

"Who killed it?"

"No, we buried it."

"What was it?" said the policeman, with wide open eyes.

"Thet a little black dog wot died. Here's some o'er their hair."

THE CONSTITUTION.

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SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

Scooping the Age-Herald.

Really, it is such an easy matter, and has of late been so common for THE CONSTITUTION to walk into the territory of the Birmingham Age-Herald and pick up important items of news that our otherwise enterprising contemporary does not report, that it is no longer regarded by us as anything more than a matter of routine work.

It is unnecessary to go into details about the past. The public is well acquainted with what THE CONSTITUTION has done in the Age-Herald's legitimate territory, and what the Age-Herald has not done.

The recent publication in THE CONSTITUTION of the full story of Dick Hawes's confession, made to his brother, Mr. Jim Hawes, is the last thing in the nature of a scoop that the Age-Herald is now trying to extricate away.

THE CONSTITUTION of Saturday morning last contained an interesting five-column article from the pen of our Mr. Bruffey, in which Mr. Jim Hawes gives the full details of the confession of his brother, Dick. The Age-Herald of the same date announced that it "was rumored that Hawes had made a confession, the precise words of which cannot be given, as it was not taken down in writing, but was hurriedly given by the condemned man." It then goes on to briefly state that the "alleged confession" was made in the presence of Jim Hawes and Sheriff Smith, and that the Wyley brothers were reported to be charged with having committed the murder for which Hawes is to be hung.

Naturally, the Age-Herald did not take kindly to THE CONSTITUTION's full report of the confession "purported" to have been made by Hawes, nor did it relish the tremendous rush made for THE CONSTITUTION on its arrival in Birmingham. It proceeded to discredit THE CONSTITUTION's story as it did our Mr. Barrett's interview with Ruth Burrows; the only difference being that in the latter instance it did not attempt to conceal the fact that it was seeking consolation for the manner in which it had been "scooped" by ridiculing the "scooper."

About Mr. Bruffey's interview with Mr. Jim Hawes it says:

The employees at the jail are decidedly indignant at the constant reports that are being printed relative to Hawes, and when the story was circulated that the interview in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, purporting to be a Birmingham special, was said to have been heard at the jail, they were loud in their denunciations. As a matter of fact, it was what is known to newspaper men as "wooden."

After this very weak effort to excuse its own failure to publish the news, by discrediting THE CONSTITUTION's report, the Age-Herald goes on to publish affidavits of one Gus Ellard, an official in the Birmingham jail, and of one W. I. Love, who, we believe, is fulfilling the melancholy duties of the death-watch over Dick Hawes, in which these two officials swear in the usual form that Dick Hawes "has seen no newspaper man and that any interviews printed and purporting to have been taken from him are absolutely false and pure fabrications."

These affidavits are interesting documents, but the Age-Herald should resort to a better method of defending its lack of enterprise, for this is nothing more than absurd.

THE CONSTITUTION's report of Hawes's confession did not mention the Birmingham jail in any particular, except in quotation marks as having come from Mr. Jim Hawes. Mr. Bruffey did not go to the Birmingham jail, and did not see Dick Hawes, nor did he claim to have done either.

Hawes's confession was made to Mr. Jim Hawes, and Mr. Bruffey obtained from the latter a full and graphic account of what Dick Hawes said. After Mr. Bruffey had finished his report he took the trouble to submit it to Mr. Jim Hawes, who read the whole of it in the presence of several gentlemen and who pronounced the report correct.

THE CONSTITUTION's report did not pretend to come from any of the officials about the Birmingham jail, though we do not blame them, of course, for lending a helping hand to assist their home paper out of the hole into which it had been dropped.

THE CONSTITUTION did not pretend to say that Mr. Hawes was telling the truth in the confession he made in the presence of his brother and Sheriff Smith. We simply gave the full story of that confession, told in the language of his own brother, to whom it was made, and who read every line of what THE CONSTITUTION said about it before it appeared in print.

We trust that this will satisfy our esteemed Birmingham contemporary.

In the meantime, the price of THE CONSTITUTION remains the same, though the people of Birmingham can well afford to pay twice our usual subscription price to get a daily paper that will keep them fully posted on the news of the neighborhood in which they live.

One of Lincoln's Plans.

The New York Nation reminds us that President Lincoln's favorite idea was the colonization of the blacks.

Lincoln in a message to congress in 1861 advocated colonization, and pressed it in several messages in 1862. Congress received the suggestion with favor, and indorsed it in the act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia.

An experiment was actually made. About 450 negroes were shipped to a Haytian Island, but so many died that the survivors were brought home on a government vessel.

After that other matters engaged Mr. Lincoln's attention.

It was Mr. Lincoln's belief that the two races could not live together in freedom, and he regarded colonization as the only remedy. President Grant agreed with him, and tried to purchase San Domingo for the negroes, but the scheme failed.

Now that the northern papers are denouncing colonization as a southern idea, it is interesting to revive this bit of old history. Whether colonization is desirable or not, it is a fact that two of the most popular republican presidents favored it, and tried to purchase San Domingo for the negroes, but the scheme failed.

The State of Bellamy.

The American colony at Topolobampo, in Mexico, on the Gulf of California, should style itself the "State of Bellamy," as a compliment to Edward J. Bellamy, whose socialist theories are being put in practice there.

Topolobampo will strike people at a distance as a large city. It is supposed to cover twenty-nine square miles, with parks of twenty-six acres each, at intervals of a mile in every direction; but all this glory, or nearly all of it, is on paper. The correspondent says:

"The distance will be from 100 to 150 feet wide,

and will run in right angles, while the main avenues, 200 feet wide, will run diagonally from each park. It is designed to have three forms of dwellings: the isolated houses, the terrace or co-operative houses, and the associated houses. In all of these houses the advantages of co-operative housekeeping will be successfully secured. The isolated houses will be of the size of a bungalow, with a large garden of its own, and the associated houses adjoining, but the houses will be so arranged that four of them may have a common laundry and kitchen, which will be detached from the dwellings. The other class of buildings will consist of a block of twelve, twenty-four or forty houses, in which the owners will have the kitchen and laundry detached. Instead of unsightly back yards there will be gardens of flowers, with laundry under charge of a gardener, engaged to wash and iron laundry. At the end of this garden there will be a common library and reception room, provided with facilities for national amusements, and a place where the young people can find social pleasure and relaxation. There will be a building especially arranged for the care and training of young children. It will be in charge of experienced nurses, and the mother can be with her children as often as she desires, or as often as she chooses to be. At the same time she pleases, in fact, she can enjoy all the pleasures of her coming brings, and to her all the pleasures have been appropriated for the taking of the con-

ditions generally, progress in farm work in Texas, but rather heavy rainfalls in Arkansas and Tennessee.

moved one step since he marched through Georgia. He sees in the near future nothing but war—war at home and war abroad. So far as this country is concerned, he is mistaken. In future our most serious conflicts will be between rival industries. Our difficulties will be settled with ballots instead of bullets.

The Cotton Situation.

According to the Financial Chronicle's figures for the week ending last Friday night, the total receipts have reached 140,253 bales, against 150,265 bales the previous week, and 146,892 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1889, 5,102,675 bales, against 4,600,714 bales for the same period of 1888-9, showing an increase since September 1st, 1889, of 501,964 bales.

The exports for the week are a total of 112,853 bales, of which 70,186 were to Great Britain, 874 to France and 41,763 to the rest of the continent. The Chronicle says that speculation in cotton for future delivery has been somewhat less active, but is still animated, and the general course of prices has been upward. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 678,600 bales; for immediate delivery, 5,101 bales.

There is an increase of cotton in sight of 250,075 bales as compared with the same date of 1889, an increase of 89,341 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1888, and a decrease of 204,618 bales as compared with 1887.

Old interior stocks have decreased during the week 7,428 bales, 61,073 less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 1,219 bales less than the same week last year.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1st, 1889, are 5,370,782 bales, as against 4,921,860 bales in 1888-9, and 5,027,569 bales in 1887-8.

The weather report shows favorable conditions generally, progress in farm work in

Texas, but rather heavy rainfalls in Arkansas and Tennessee.

A New Kind of Ballot.

The town of Brookline, Mass., has developed, through Mr. Edward Stanwood, a curiosity in the way of a ballot. Mr. Stanwood proposes a system of town elections by proxy. Voters who cannot conveniently go to the polls are to send their ballots by mail and have them counted.

Of all the wild and absurd schemes originated in the fertile brain of the New Englander, this is the worst. It would give unlimited scope to fraud. The hardest ballot-box stuffer to defeat is the rascal who hunts up on the registration list the name of a voter who is not likely to go to the polls and puts in a ballot under that name. It would be much easier and safer to do this by mail than in person. It is impossible to counterfeit the features of a voter, but it is not at all impossible to counterfeit his handwriting.

In the attempt to counterfeit his features, the ballot-box stuffer is in imminent danger of detection and punishment in the penitentiary. The forging of a name could be done in a back room with almost no risk of discovery. Even though the ballot should be proven a forgery, the rogue would be out of sight and out of reach, and even though we were suspected, the deed might have been done with such entire secrecy that it would be impossible to prove his guilt.

It is strange that such a well informed journal as the Boston Advertiser should describe the scheme at length and make no pretense of exposing its folly.

The Waterworks Bonds.

The necessity for increased waterworks facilities has long been acknowledged. It is now a necessity.

The proposition to issue bonds is the only plan by which steady results may be secured. The popular feeling, as well as the requirements of business, favor the issuance of the bonds.

The matter will be submitted to a vote of the people, and the bonds will undoubtedly be issued.

The report is that Mr. Reed is tired. He is a man who has been living long enough to know when he is tired.

CHICAGO is strutting around as if she had the fair in her pocket. But Chicago has many partisan papers to get the world's fair. The south will probably have something to say about the world's fair.

AMONG THE INDIANS, the mother-in-law has to tote wood to town and sell it. This custom is not as popular as it might be.

The funniest thing in the papers is that Nellie Bly is older than she looks to be. Our opinion is that Nellie will get even with the paragraphs.

THE GREAT trouble about Miss Bisland's trip around the world is that she is younger and more beautiful than Nellie Bly. How can a young and a beautiful woman beat an old and homely one? It is not to be done.

ERER ESTILL refuses to state whether he proposes to start the Morning Snooz or the Evening Snooz in Atlanta. We believe that a Savannah paper would pay in Atlanta if he had money enough.

COLONEL CHEEK, who is now editing the New England Magazine, says that he needs \$6,000 to carry his affair on. We should think, however, that any well-conditioned philanthropist would pay \$6,000 to suppress it.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The attempt of highwaymen to stop and rob a carriage in the very heart of the city of New York the other night was a sensation. The courage of the driver baffled the robbers, but the robbers would have been successful if a timid man had occupied the box.

According to the New York Tribune, the British commission appointed to investigate the properties and application of chloroform has reported that it is not heart, but the respiration that is menaced by this drug.

This amusing paragraph appears in the Courier:

"Perhaps the aversion of so many American people to water comes from the fact that they have to pay a tariff tax of forty-eight to sixty cents a lead. Waterpipes are made of lead."

Perhaps this accounts for Ber Watterson's case of hydrocephalus.

ASPHALT PAINT is not all perfect. The citizens of London report that the beautiful pavements of that city are becoming bad, and unless something is done, will be in deplorable condition as their other streets.

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT admits that Mr. McKinley may be defeated in the next election for congress.

THE CONSTITUTION on its very first birthday failed to have secured the services of the statesmen almost out of their wits. Surely the public of France is not on feeble foundation, that she trembles at the freaks of a boy. The republic has been in existence longer than any government France has had in a century.

THE CLEAR refuses to recognize the republic of Brazil while Dom Pedro is alive. That shows which way the wind blows.

COUNTING THE PEOPLE.

THE ENUMERATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supervisors and the Work Which They Will Have to Do—The Georgia Officers—How They Will be Paid.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—[Special.]—On

the second day of June an army of more than fifteen thousand men will start out to count the number of people in the United States.

They will be the census enumerators appointed by the government for that purpose, and are expected to have finished their work by the first of July.

Already Superintendent-of-Census Porter and a retinue of clerks are at work here preparing for the work and recommending to the president the men who should be appointed supervisors.

There are to be 175 supervisors for the entire country, each of whom has a district nearly twice as large as the average congressional district. They are to receive for their labors \$1,000 each, and their duties are to appoint the enumerators, one to each four thousand people, as nearly as can be estimated, and to see that they properly discharge their duties. Then to come into play the reports of the enumerators and make a report to the census bureau here.

THE CENSUS IN GEORGIA.

In Georgia there are to be six supervisors to

preside over the six census districts, as follows:

And here are the supervisors who will have charge of these districts:

First district—E. C. Hale, of Pickens county.

Second district—"Uncle Billy" Bowers, of Hart.

Third district—E. Thibideau, of Atlanta.

Fourth district—Marion Bethune, of Dalton.

Fifth district—M. F. Brimberry, of Camilla.

Each of these men will have the appointment of fifty-five to one hundred enumerators, who will make in the month from \$60 to \$200 each.

Each enumerator's duty will be to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision to see the head of each family, or some member worthy of trust, and obtain all information provided by the act, such as the number of persons, names, ages, etc. There will also be special enumerators to obtain a list of the farms, whether mortgaged or not mortgaged, a list of the productive industries, railroads, and other corporations.

If in thickly inhabited districts, these enumerators will be paid two cents for each living person, two cents for each death reported, fifteen cents for each farm, and twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry, and for each surviving soldier, sailor or marine and widow of such returned five cents each.

Sparsely settled districts they will be paid not less than three nor more than six dollars a day, or three cents for each living inhabitant, twenty cents for each farm, and thirty cents for each industry.

WHEN THE WORK WILL BEGIN.

These men will commence work on Monday, the second day of June, and are required to have made their reports before the first of July. In cities containing over ten thousand inhabitants they must have completed their field work within two weeks.

Six million four hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for the taking of the census.

The census act also provides that each municipal government shall be provided, if requested, with a copy of the census with age, sex, birthplace, and color or race, of all persons enumerated in the town or city at the rate of twenty-five cents per each hundred names.

E. W. B.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

—Some of our Tennessee exchanges are calling for a convention in that state to make certain changes in the constitution, among them to require the qualification of voters, or give authority for statutory modifications of the elective franchise.

—North Carolina has been cremating some of her bonds, recently one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars worth, which had been turned into the state treasury. New bonds bearing for the same amount have been issued.

—"The world does quite come from" a student inquired. The tree is planted in the midst of a sugar cane field, ready for the market. To make them large, wholesome and toothsome, sprinkle a little Florida phosphate around the roots.—Jack sonville Times.

—It is strange that such a well known and popular bondsman as the Pratt Coal and Iron Company of Atlanta, ever got into

THE PROPOSED BONDS

TO BE ISSUED FOR WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENT.

Opinions of Prominent Citizens in Favor of the City Issuing the Bonds—The Proposition is in Favor.

The new waterworks will be built. The heaviest taxpayers in Atlanta will vote for the bonds with which the bills are to be paid.

That vote will be cast the 8th of next month. Mayor Glenn is for the works.

The election is just now attracting the attention of the property owners, and the Atlantan who pays the biggest tax will vote for the waterworks. When Mayor Glenn assumed the chair he called the attention of the general council to the waterworks, asserting that Atlanta must have a new and more extensive system. Since that time Mayor Glenn has given the waterworks problem a careful consideration, and today knows the situation better than any one in Atlanta. In speaking of the contemplated work, he said yesterday:

"Atlanta not only needs, but must have, new waterworks. We need more water than the present system can supply. The supply now is wholly inadequate to the demands, and if the voters will only look into the matter carefully there will be no votes against the new works. We must have more water."

Among the heaviest taxpayers in the city there is but one feeling, and that is for the works. Here is what they say:

Mr. M. B. MARSH, of Moore, Marsh & Co.: "I think every one should vote for the bonds. The waterworks are essential, and the other hundred thousand for the sewers should go through, too."

Mr. H. W. SNOOK: "I shall vote for the bonds. We will the works and the sewers, and we must carry both."

Mr. HUMPHREY CASTLEMAN: "I shall cast my ballot for the bonds for both the waterworks and sewers."

Hon. WILLIAM HULSEY: "I am for the water-works, but I think the sewers could wait."

Mr. J. J. DUFFY: "You will always find me on the first four when marching with Atlanta improvement, and my ticket will read for the waterworks and for the sewers."

Mr. E. H. THORNTON: "I shall vote for both."

Mr. T. C. MAYSON: "I shall vote with the majority. For the works."

Mr. JAMES R. WYLIE: "As I am on the committee on public improvements, on general principles I oppose adding to the bond issue, but we must have more water—and this is the only way to get it."

Mr. CHARLES A. COLLIER: "I am in favor of it squarely. I believe in letting posterity help to pay for these improvements. The necessity is well known. Nobody can object."

Major M. C. KISER: "I am in favor of it. I think it right to bond the city when necessary."

The two most important things for the city are water and sewers and bonds should be issued for both. This is one of the most needed improvements."

Mr. DONALD BAIN: "I am in favor of anything for the benefit of the city, even if it goes to the millions, and I favor letting posterity pay for it, as long as the money is honestly spent and the city gets the benefit, and this is one of our most needed improvements."

Captain R. J. LOWRY: "My idea is that if a bond can be funded at about 4 per cent it should be done. It has been demonstrated that we need more water, and the supply this time should be made so that the party can never be blamed for it."

Colonel R. F. MADDOX: "I think the city is growing too fast for the present supply, and that sooner or later we will have to increase it. We must unquestionably go to the Chattahoochee."

I am in favor of the plan, and I think the only way is to bring water from the Chattahoochee. I am in favor of bonds, so that we will not have to pay it all at once, and let future generations help to pay for it. Then we will be better able to pay it when we have a city of 200,000 inhabitants, which we have to have."

Mr. RHODE HILL: "I am heartily in favor of bonds. I am always in favor of any enterprise that means the upward progress of the city."

Mr. J. A. PITTS: "I am thoroughly in favor of the waterworks and bonds will be put through. With water from the river, manufacturing interests will be largely increased, and we can run all our elevators with water from the waterworks. At present the supply is not large enough to sustain this heavy burden."

Mr. JOHN R. GLARING: "We must have additional water supply, and I am in favor of the bonds. It is a good investment. The way I figure it, the bonds can be floated at four per cent, and I am confident the income from the bonds will be ample to pay six to eight per cent. Had we an ample water supply, we would be in favor of it, but I am not, and I feel like the bonds for this purpose are not like those for street improvements and such things, for in that case there is no return, while in this there is a ready income."

Mr. JOE THOMPSON: "I favor it heartily. The growth of the city demands perfect sanitary arrangements, and this requires plenty of water and cheap water, besides the necessity of drinking water. I don't think this artesian well will ever amount to much, and when we get water from the Chattahoochee, we will have as good as there is in America."

Mr. DR. SPALDING: "I am in favor of it by all means. I think it ought to be half a million instead of \$250,000. We will make a big mistake if we don't prepare for 200,000 inhabitants, within the next ten years, for we will have to do it in less than that time. The only trouble about people coming here now is the high cost of living."

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A WIRE FELL

AND THERE WAS A SMALL PANIC ON BROAD STREET.

The First Accident Which the Electric Wires Have Experienced—There Was No Harm Done.

One of the Fulton county electric road's wires broke yesterday morning and created a small panic on Broad street.

At a few minutes past eleven, the two cars which make the circuit of the city met as usual at the corner of Luckie and Broad streets. Just as the rear car had run round the curve there was a slight explosion overhead, and little tongues of blue flame shot up into the air from a point where the guy wire joins the main trolley wire.

In a second one end of the fastenings were burned through and the wire fell into the street. The force of the fall gave the hanging end an impetus, and it swung wildly about while the people scattered in every direction. Every time the wire touched the rails in its vibrations there was a slight noise and a white glare of intense heat emanated from both rails and wire.

The three cars had come to a halt as soon as the attachment broke, and while the conductors and motor men were looking at the electric display, the last fastening which held the guy wire burned through and the entire arrangement fell into the street.

After the fall of some of the wire rested on the tracks. Nobody seemed anxious to be the first to touch it. After a moment's hesitation, however, one of the conductors borrowed a walking stick and finding that he received no shock from touching the heap of wire, he approached nearer and then seized it in his hand and dragged it to the side of the street, where a policeman mounted guard over it until it was ascertained that there was absolutely no danger.

It was the first time that such an accident had occurred since the electric roads have been in operation, and consequently much greater fear was occasioned than the danger warranted. Although a shock from the wires used by the electric roads would be exceedingly disagreeable, the managers of both electric lines claim that there would be no danger of life.

After the fallen wire was removed from the center of the street the electric cars continued to run as usual. Beyond the scare, no harm was done.

A SMALL WRECK.

Last night a Central railroad freight engine ran into a box car that had been left too near the switch, at Mitchell street crossing. The cab of the freight train was pretty badly torn up, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The damage was slight, and the track was not injured.

Contagious Blood Diseases.

Ulcers, sores, pimples, itch, salt rheum, etc., are evidences of contagious blood diseases. It is manifestly a duty to eradicate blood poison from the system by a use of B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), thus enabling the sore places to heal, and thereby removing all possibilities of other members of the family becoming likewise afflicted. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book that will convince.

J. H. Outlaw, Mt. Olive, N. C., writes: "I had running sores on my shoulders and arms. One bottle of B. B. cured me entirely."

L. Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes: "B. B. has worked on me like a charm. My head and body was covered with sores, and my hair came out, but B. B. healed me quickly."

W. J. Kinnin, Hutchins, Texas, writes: "B. B. has cured my wife of a large ulcer on her leg that doctors and all other medicine could not cure."

M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I know of several cases of blood diseases speedily cured by B. B. Two bottles cured a lady of ugly scrofulous skin sores."

W. C. Birrellon & Co., Maxey, Ga., writes: "B. B. in curing Mr. Robert Ward of blood poison effected one of the most wonderful cures that ever came to our knowledge."

Rapid Calculating.

Atlanta accountants are to be brought up to the metropolitan standard. The lightning calculator is showing a new short-rate system at the artesian well every night, and quite a number of our bookkeepers are being "converted" to better work and bigger pay.

Don't fail to see H. B. Snook's big sale of damaged furniture. Everything selling at half price. Over six hundred chamber and parlor suits.

Southern Home

Building and Loan Association, 32-1-2 S. Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information.

Fin Havana Cigars

We have lately increased our facilities and are prepared to supply the constantly growing demand of our Havana cigars. Both our large Cigars and the smaller ones challenge the finest brands imported from Cuba.

Smokers should bear in mind distinctly that no fine Havana cigar is fit to smoke unless it is made by hand. Having an experience of twenty years in the business we can say the Spanish method of making cigars by hand is perfect; in fact, it is an art in the highest sense of the word. We have a large number of Havana cigars. Of Havana leaf tobacco, we took particular pains to select just such qualities of leaf suited especially for this market, namely: a thin silky leaf; rich in color, not too light or too dark; mild and sweet in taste, coupled with that brilliancy of fragrance which is an exclusive property of the very best Cuban leaf tobacco. There is nothing bitter about it in the genuine Cuban tobacco, it has not the slightest touch of rankness, and it will not make you dry in the throat neither will it bite your tongue when you smoke it.

Our cigars are for sale in all first-class drug stores, and are to be had in every city. The trade is supplied from the factory at No. 2 Edgewood avenue, corner Peachtree street, by A. L. CUESTA.

ALWAYS CURES sun cures

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

Valentines, of every description, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

JACOB H. MILLER, Capital City Bank.

Coal Dealers, Read.

The fixtures, including office; large, new, iron safe; three desks; one office; stables, over 150 feet long; set best platform scales; side-tracks; fencing; water meter, and five years' lease on 97 West Peachtree street for \$100 per month. This is by far the best location in Atlanta for coal, lumber, any other business, and is the only one offered for 1 year by John T. Stocks. I am authorized to offer it at \$100 per month, and will receive bids for same (sealed) until February 1, 1890. Then \$100 per month for balanced five years. Owner reserving right to buy on Peter street front at any time. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids. I desire to

JACOB H. MILLER, Capital City Bank.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these quantities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Figs 4 drs. Cashier, Capital City Bank.

Progress.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

top col 8p
Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company
Office 214 Marietta Street,
Factory on Bell and W. and A. Railroad,
Telephone 303.
E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec & Tr.
sepsdamps under F&C

OPIUM
Atlanta, Ga. Once did Winkles do.

Wedding Presents,
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware,
Onyx and
Bronze
Clocks.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and Examine.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS,
93 WHITEHALL STREET.
jan 26-dft 1st col 8p

A. J. West & Co.,
Real Estate.
NO. 7 PRYOR STREET.

Kimball House,
81 acres, Johnson's mill road, 3½ miles..... \$ 3,400
60 acres, Kirkwood, Georgia R. R., 3½ miles..... 1,200
60 acres, Howell's mill road, 9 miles..... 1,100
6 acres, Ashby street, inside city limits..... 2,500
72 acres, Newellwood road, 1½ miles..... 1,000
50 acres, W. A. R. inside city limits..... 10,000
17 acres, between 2 and 2½ fronting railroads, 3½ miles, for manufacturing sites, \$500 per acre.
2½ acres, 1,400 feet on four railroads, at 3½ mile post; each.....
2½ acres, beautiful grove, at Kirkwood, 3½ miles fronting the old Colquitt place, the country road, 100 feet, \$1,000.
2½ acres, near Van Winkle's, \$5,000.
8 acres, near Van Winkle's, \$5,400.
1 acre, near Kimball's, 100 feet on Washington street, near Georgia Avenue, 502½ feet, each, Belgian blocks, sidewalk, water and gas main, electric lights. These lots only \$100 each.
1½ acre, Kimball's, 100 feet on a quiet street, near new homes of Messrs. Tom Morton and Bain; 60x100 feet each. For the three \$2,500.
3 lots, Fowler street and 3 on Lovejoy; high and low, 100 feet, each, \$1,000 each, to an alley; electric cars, \$1,100 each.
1 lot, corner Pine and Fort; electric cars, \$500.
\$1,200 next to above, same size, \$750.

One new home, north side, two blocks from Kimball house, 100 feet, everything modern, and in style, \$1,500.
We have many great bargains; call. Money now in hand to loan on Atlanta real estate; rates reasonable.

A. J. WEST & CO.
REAL ESTATE.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

Have for sale a few choice pieces of A. No. Gilt Edge, central store property, at from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Capitalists in search of such property can find a profitable investment by consulting me.

I have a beautiful 5-acre tract near Inman park between Decatur and East Fair street.

I have several choice lots on easy terms near Elles & May's cotton mill.

Have a fine lot of the prettiest lots in that new and improved property in West End, our street car line.

I have a splendid plant near the E. T. V. & G. who has had experience in the real estate business and is connected with a well-known salesman and is ready with conveyance to show customers who may wish to buy property.

My office is well equipped and my lists comprise property on every street in the city.

If you have property to sell call and leave description and price.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall St.
feb 2-dft 8p

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states. The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted. Call at our store and inspect them.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early death, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a few choice books (some containing full particulars for home use). FREE of charge. A splendid medical work should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address:

FRED. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.
now—day why?

IT IS RULED OUT.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON AND THE RED STAR FERTILIZER.

He Declines to Admit It to Sale in Georgia—Professor White's Analysis and the Commissioner's Decision.

The Rod Star Fertilizer company, of whom ex-President Jackson of the state alliance, is general agent, has been ruled out of this state by Commissioner Henderson. These goods are manufactured by the Star Dyeing and Phosphate company, of Waukesha, C. H., Ohio, and, it is claimed, form a new discovery in agricultural science. But the fertilizer does not seem to meet the requirements of the Georgia law. Commissioner Henderson says:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Atlanta, Ga., February 10, 1890.—Some time since a brand of fertilizer, under the name of the "Red Star Fertilizer," was presented at the office of the commissioner of agriculture for inspection, analysis and report. Soon after the arrival of the goods a request for inspection was made, according to samples were drawn and promptly forwarded to the chemist. At the same time the chemist was requested, after a thorough examination of both the circular and the sample, to report in writing, his opinion as to the utility and admissibility of the goods into the markets of the state. His reply thereto is herewith appended:

ATLANTA, GA., FEB. 10.—H. T. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: At your request I have examined the circular of the "Red Star Fertilizer" and also a sample of their Rod Star Fertilizer, forwarded by you with their request for inspection.

This article appears to be chiefly silica and the oxides of iron and alumina, with about ten per cent of phosphoric acid, all of which is insoluble.

Portions of the article are not in proportion of not more than one per cent each.

Under the general laws of this state a merchant fertilizer must contain those substances which are generally recognized as being plant food, viz.: Available phosphoric acid, potash and ammonia—and in certain minimum proportions. It is true that certain articles are called "fertilizers" which do not fulfill the minimum requirements in all particulars, but such articles are always such as are found in certain some of the plants for manure, etc.

While this department would not care to enter into an argument with the proprietors of this or any other article as to the possible value of said article, it is the opinion of this chemist that the article in question is not a fertilizer.

After a careful consideration of the views above set forth, I have prepared the following facts which will be explanatory and I hope satisfying to those who are interested in the matter of the "Red Star Fertilizer."

The whole object of the inspection laws of the state is to protect the farmers from imposition by chartered fertilizers and the commissioner being chartered with the same, would fail in his duty did he not promptly in all such cases.

The inspection tags attached to a sack or other package of a fertilizer, is the official proclamation of that article as a fertilizer, and a farmer should, therefore, not be attached to any goods unless the commissioner is entirely satisfied that they are genuine and undoubted fertilizers, competent to fulfill the purposes for which commercial fertilizers are universally purchased and used. The inspection tags attached to a sack or other package of a fertilizer, is the official proclamation of that article as a fertilizer, and a farmer should, therefore, not be attached to any goods unless the commissioner is entirely satisfied that they are genuine and undoubted fertilizers, competent to fulfill the purposes for which commercial fertilizers are universally purchased and used. 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